

WEATHER.

Unsettled weather, with showers to-day; tomorrow showers. Temperature for twenty-two hours ended at 10 p.m. last night: Highest, 77; lowest, 62. Full report on Page 11.

The Sunday Star.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or for which it has paid for the use of the name of the Associated Press and also the local news published herein.
All rights of publication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

No. 861.—No. 28,273.

Entered as second-class matter post office Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1921.

FIVE CENTS.

VERSAILLES ECHOES RESOUND IN SENATE DEBATE ON TREATY

Borah, Irreconcilable, Fires
Initial Broadside at Pact
With Germany.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION ALSO READY TO CRITICISE

Reed Declares His Opposition.
Lines Drawn With Lodge's
Opening Statement.

Echoes of the Versailles treaty fight resounded yesterday as the Senate began debate in open session on the new peace treaty with Germany. The lines were drawn with an opening statement in behalf of the new treaty by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican leader and chairman of the foreign relations committee, and an initial broadside in opposition by Senator Borah of Idaho, republican "irreconcilable."

Confidence in early ratification was expressed by Senator Lodge, as he presented a letter from President Harding requesting prompt action "so that we may put aside the last remnant of war relationship and hasten our return to the fortunate relations of peace."

Opposition was indicated, however, in addition to Senator Borah, by Senator Reed of Missouri, a democratic "irreconcilable," while several other democrats intimated that they would criticize the new treaty.

Senator Lodge declared that there was no alternative, in establishing peaceful relations with Germany, other than the pending or a similar treaty, and President Harding, in the letter presented by Mr. Lodge, asserted that the new peace treaties "are in complete harmony with the resolution (the Knox-Porter measure) adopted by the Congress; indeed, they are the outcome of the executive's endeavor to carry out the expressed wish of the Congress."

Discussing the reservations favored by the foreign-relations committee, Senator Lodge said he did not believe that the executive had the right to make such a reservation, but he was not prepared to take issue on the points of necessity, declaring the Lusitania disaster and other claimants should be protected.

Support Committee Reservation.

The republican leader supported strongly the other committee reservation to require an act of Congress before appointment of an American representative in the reparations or other foreign commissions, saying it constituted "sound procedure."

Senator King, democrat, Utah, asked if the administration intended to participate in the reparations commission, and Senator Lodge in reply said he did not know whether the administration had decided to recommend appointment of an American in the commission.

"It might seem very desirable to be represented in the reparations commission," Senator Lodge added. "But I do not believe that involves us in anything of the relation of an alliance."

"We'll be back in the league of nations," interjected Senator Watson, democrat, Georgia. "If we go into the ante-chamber we're pretty sure to be led into the living room. The question is whether this treaty, in its ambiguous clauses, will not be the beginning of our entrance into the league."

See No Such Danger.

Senator Lodge replied that he saw no such danger and that Congress had to be trusted to decide whether America should join the reparations commission.

Discussing withdrawal of American troops from Germany, Senator Borah said that presence of troops was requisite to execution of the Versailles treaty.

"I am in favor of withdrawing American troops," he claimed, "but I am not in favor of claiming rights and benefits under the Versailles treaty which French troops secure. If we are to have their advantages, then every moral sense insists that we shall do our part in the execution of the treaty."

"We cannot take the position and maintain it before the world that we will place on France the burden of executing the treaty and then claim all the privileges. It is an intolerable, an indefensible position and I predict we will not maintain it long."

"We are tied in completely to the Versailles treaty. We can never get any benefit from it except as we help execute it."

"It would be necessary to secure rights from the reparations commission," Senator Borah argued, "or else maintain our position as a separate and independent power."

"If any man thinks he has scrapped the league of nations by getting into the reparations commission," Senator Borah added, "he'll be due for a sad awakening after he gets there."

Senator Reed said he thought a treaty of peace was to settle the difficulties with Germany, the Knox resolution, he argued, having ended the state of war.

"This treaty," said Mr. Reed, "settled more of these questions. It leaves us in the same position as the Knox resolution, except that Germany accepts."

GERMANY WOULD PLEDGE HER ASSETS FOR LOAN

Seeks \$100,000,000, Offering as Security
Mortgage on the Producing Wealth
of the Country.

By MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.

By Cable to The Star.

BERLIN, September 24.—Should any reader of my dispatch today happen to have \$100,000,000 in his pocket, a very safe use for it might be recommended.

"Industrial, commercial and agricultural combinations in Germany are ready to lend the government a credit represented by their tangible assets and are seeking a consortium which will provide a loan of 10,000,000,000 paper marks with this guaranteed mortgage of the whole wealth of the producing classes as security. In our distressing economic situation a plan was devised to have the government share ownership in all

"gold values," such as agriculture, pasture lands, buildings, industrial works and all tangible property not appreciated by the declining exchange value of the mark, and to turn over to the government a part of the capital stock of certain companies, so that the government would not be dependent solely upon the printing presses in making its reparations payments to the allies.

Before this plan was completed the representatives of the threatened industries proposed the above loan method, apparently with the approval of both commerce and agriculture. Both plans have the same aim—an attempt to use the substance of the (Continued on Page 3, Column 3.)

MINERS' WAR MOVE BLOCKED BY LEWIS

Rules Out of Order Delegates
With Motions for a General Strike.

WILL USE LEGAL MEANS

Convention Finally Decides to
Fight Injunction Striking at
Union by Every Lawful Step.

By The Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 24.—Injunction suit, which was said officially to be the "very heart and soul" of the mine workers' union, was pledged today by an almost unanimous vote of the 1,500 delegates attending the convention of the United Mine Workers of America. The action was taken after President John L. Lewis had ruled out of order delegates who wished to present motions for a general strike, or adjournment of the convention, as delegates might go home to "prepare our fighting lines."

William Green, international secretary, told the convention that a suit filed in federal court here yesterday on behalf of West Virginia and Kentucky operations to prevent unionization of these fields sought to have the union held to be an unlawful organization. Apparently, he regarded the suit as a step toward an effort to dissolve the union, which has contracts with operators covering 75 per cent of the coal mined in the United States. The attack on the legality of the union, he said, was the most dangerous charge ever made against it, and he pointed out that the injunction, if granted as sought, would nullify wage agreements and the union's system of collecting members' dues.

Broad as Universe.

"It is as broad as the universe, and as comprehensive as eternity," declared Mr. Green, referring to the injunction plea.

Later Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing the convention, intimated the suit sought an injunction imposing on the rights of citizens, and, turning to President Lewis, who heads the list of defendants in the suit, said:

"John, in defense of that principle, I would like to visit you in jail."

"I have every expectation that Mr. Gompers will be accorded that privilege," answered Lewis.

Mr. Green, in his comment, declared it was significant that the suit, which the defendants must answer on October 15, had been filed in Judge A. B. Anderson's court here, and he added that he was fearful of the result.

Judge Anderson Attacked.

Later in the day John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, attacked Judge Anderson, asserting that in issuing injunctions the judge does not follow the letter of the law, but what has been called the spirit of the law. Discussion of the suit and Mr. Gompers' speech delayed convention work and it was late afternoon when the delegates got back to the debate that started yesterday on the two Kansas strike cases. In these cases the anti-administration element among the delegates, led by Alexander Howat, is opposing President Lewis' recommendation that the convention order Howat to start strikers to return to work. Three Illinois delegates, standing by Howat, apparently averted the convention, for at adjournment many calls were made for a vote, which was blocked by the refusal of Vice President Philip Murray, presiding officer, to entertain a motion.

Frame-Up Is Charged.

"For God's sake, men," he said, as the din was silenced throughout the big convention hall, "don't insist on mob rule."

John Walker, the Illinois leader; William Deane of Panama, Ill., and Joseph Lynam of Peoria took Howat's side of the strike, saying Howat refused to order the men back to work because the operators wished to change the working conditions, which change was prohibited under the contract. Lynam charged that the Kansas cases were a "frame-up to get Howat because he is a radical," and he added that certain international

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2.)

Kubelik Ties \$125,000 "Strad" to Life Belt

In Vessel Collision

By Cable to The Star and New York World. Copyright, 1921.

LONDON, September 24.—Jan Kubelik, the famous violinist, on his way to England for the first time since the war, was aboard the Dover-Ostend packet Jan Breydel last night, when in a dense fog in the channel she came into collision with the Norwegian cargo boat Sallan.

Obtaining to his own risk, Kubelik ran to his cabin, seized his \$125,000 Stradivarius violin and, lest the Jan Breydel sink, tied the violin securely to a life preserver. But the Breydel remained afloat and added in the rescue of some of those aboard the Norwegian vessel. Two of the Sallan's complement were killed and nine are missing.

PARIS TO PROTEST LEAVING OF YANKS

Jusserand Directed to Watch
Developments Here
Very Closely.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, September 24.—French official circles are greatly disturbed over reports received here from Washington that the American troops on the Rhine may be withdrawn when the treaty with Germany has been ratified.

The French foreign office has received no official information that such action is intended, but M. Jusserand, the French ambassador in Washington, has been instructed to watch developments closely and to point out at the opportune moment that France would regret deeply the departure of the American forces.

The French government regards the American soldiers on the Rhine as the keystone of the arch of allied solidarity there, and their presence a great help in enforcing the treaty of Versailles.

LEAVING AWAITS APPROVAL.

By The Associated Press.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican leader of the Senate, during debate yesterday on the German peace treaty, reiterated that withdrawal of American troops from the Rhine would begin soon after the treaty's ratification had been effected. Senator Lodge said he did not construe the German treaty because of the references to the treaty of Versailles to contain any "legal obligation" for retention of American troops in Germany.

"I do not think it (the German treaty) binds us to have troops on the Rhine unless there is a moral obligation to the allies," Senator Lodge added. "I do not think there is a moral nor a legal obligation. Neither Italy nor Japan has troops on the Rhine."

"While the exact time for withdrawal of the troops has not been determined, I think I am at liberty to say that their retirement will begin immediately after the ratification of this treaty."

Senator Lodge added that "considerable numbers" would be withdrawn at once.

EDITORS CALLED TO GIVE IDEA OF NEWS FIT TO USE

KANSAS CITY, September 24.—Kansas City newspaper men were called upon in Judge Latham's court to give their opinion of what sort of news was fit to print, and what was not.

The testimony was given in connection with the hearing of a motion to quash proceedings and return conducted property of a Sunday publication here devoted largely to sensational items.

R. E. Stout, managing editor of the Kansas City Star, testified that he thought articles appearing in the publication were unfit to print.

Ralph Ellis, managing editor of the Kansas City Journal, agreed with this opinion.

The judge then asked him whether he considered detailed account of supposed happenings in the Arbuckle case was proper reading matter. Mr. Ellis said he believed they were. He said that a month after the body arrived here yesterday from New York, funeral services were held this afternoon.



PLAN FIGHT ON LAW CURBING ESTIMATES

Commissioners to Urge Congress
to Remove Limit on
Requests for Funds.

When the Commissioners submit their annual report to Congress this winter it is practically certain that they will renew the recommendation of previous boards urging repeal of the law which limits the annual estimates of the city to twice the estimated revenue.

Preparation of the annual report has not been started yet, but it became known yesterday that Commissioners Rudolph and Oyster favor repealing this legislation from the statute books.

This law has had the effect of tying the hands of Commissioners so that they are unable to lay before Congress each year all of the city's needs, such as school buildings, new bridges, parks and playgrounds.

Unable to Cover Needs.

If, for example, the revenue which the collector of taxes expects to take in during a given fiscal year amounts to \$14,000,000 the Commissioners may only ask Congress for appropriations up to \$28,000,000, even though the urgent needs of the city should exceed that sum.

Although the civilian Commissioners also are in favor of repealing the Borland amendment, under which half the cost of street paving is assessed against abutting property owners, they will not refer to it in the annual report.

It was indicated at the District building yesterday that if the Federation of Citizens' Associations will have a bill introduced in Congress calling for the repeal of the Borland act it will receive the backing of the Commissioners.

Report to Be Brief.

The Commissioners' report usually goes to Congress in December and consists of a brief review of the outstanding events of the year in municipal affairs, together with any general legislative recommendations the city heads desire to present to the legislators.

In view of the order for economy in printing bills at the District building the Commissioners' report will be more concise than ever this year.

MEXICO HOLDS OIL-LAND LAW NOT RETROACTIVE

Supreme Court Makes Comprehensive Decision on Article 27 of Constitution.

By The Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, September 24.—The non-retroactivity of article 27 of the constitution is definitely established, and the reasons for its non-retroactivity are specifically laid down in the supreme court's decision in the Texas Company amparo case, the final text of which was approved today, according to Justice Benito Flores of the supreme court.

Justice Flores said the document would be signed formally Monday and given out for publication immediately. He said the decision was lengthy and "completely comprehensive and exhaustive."

The decision applied specifically to the Texas oil case, the justice declared, but it established certain principles of law on which the non-retroactivity agreement was reached, which, "beyond doubt will apply to all other similar amparo cases now pending."

CRUISE FOR ZR-2 VICTIM.

LAKE CHARLES, La., September 24.—Lake military honors were paid Albert L. Lottin, Lake Charles member of the ZR-2 crew, who was killed in the explosion over Hull, England, last month. The body arrived here yesterday from New York. Funeral services were held this afternoon.

CHICAGO POLICE HEAD SURE HALF OF FORCE IS AIDING LIQUOR TRAFFIC

By The Associated Press.

CHICAGO, September 24.—Charles C. Fitzmorris, general superintendent of police, today asserted in letters he sent to John H. Alcock, first deputy, and Charles F. Cline, district attorney, that he is convinced that 50 per cent of the members of the Chicago police department are involved in illegal sales and transportation of liquor.

Chief Fitzmorris promised drastic action if evidence to support his belief were obtainable. After writing the letters, in which he asked aid in obtaining evidence against his officers and men, he said that he would not wait long for drawn out trials in court, but would take the guilty men before the city civil service commission as soon as the government had supplied him with evidence involving any department members. He said the same step would be taken if he got the evidence myself.

Prohibition now is a fallacy and there are more deaths and drunkness than in the "wet" days, this chief said, in one letter.

The Chicago police department consists of upward of 5,000 men.

SHERMAN MAY ASK AID OF D. C. COMMISSIONERS

Conference Likely When Former
Senator Takes Up Work on
District Budget.

The belief prevailed at the District building yesterday that former Senator Sherman will call upon the Commissioners to confer with him from time to time while he is engaged in going over the District estimates for the federal budget bureau.

Before submitting their estimates to the budget bureau the Commissioners scrutinized them in every detail to eliminate every item that was not in their judgment essential.

It is reliably reported that the twenty-seven-million-dollar budget which finally went to Gen. Dawes was several million less than it would have been had the Commissioners allowed all of the items asked for by the heads of departments.

In asking for conservative increases in pay for certain city employees the Commissioners had in mind the fact that salaries in the District service are approximately 25 per cent less than the rates paid similar workers in the federal departments.

This difference in the salary scales of the federal and District governments also is expected to be borne out by the report of the United States bureau of efficiency, which will be submitted to the Commissioners early this week.

Experts of the efficiency bureau have spent more than a month in a study of conditions at the District building, and their report is now being completed in the office of Herbert D. Brown, director of the efficiency bureau.

In addition to submitting a new schedule of salaries for the District government, it is reported that the efficiency experts will make certain recommendations for increasing efficiency in the administration of various offices of the city government.

HER SAFETY THREATENED.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., September 24.—Letters threatening the safety of Miss Alice Robertson, Congress woman, were today turned over to postal authorities for investigation. It was revealed by friends of Miss Robertson. They said they believed the letters were the work of fanatics.

CREW LOST WITH SHIP.

NEW YORK, September 24.—The entire crew of the John Anton, a fifteen-ton schooner, believed to number from three to six men, lost their lives today, when the outward-bound Cunard liner Caronia rammed the little craft while in the inner harbor. The schooner was broken into three pieces and sank in five minutes.

Britain "Americanized" Through Films Is Cry; Curb May Be Placed

By Cable to The Star and New York World. Copyright, 1921.

LONDON, September 24.—The American monopoly of films here has resulted in raising the cry once more that the British empire is being "Americanized." This is the result of the copious diet of Yankee films which has been fed to the empire, particularly to the United Kingdom, for the last five years.

The report that the New Zealand parliament probably will not only impose a surtax on foreign films, but will compel the showing of a certain percentage of British films, will stimulate agitation for some such measure here. But the British production is still so limited that it is not causing much anxiety to American producers. The fact is that British movie fans do not like pep and no many glaring technical defects in the domestic films that they pass up British productions every time for a first-class American film.

READY FOR PARLEY ON UNEMPLOYMENT

President's Speech, Outlining
Program, Will Open Session Monday.

SEEK PERMANENT PLAN

Administration Has Program for
Future Use to Combat Recurrence of Situation.

Advice and counsel of fifty-one leaders in industry, business and social welfare circles on the problem of unemployment will be sought by the administration during the progress of the national unemployment conference which opens tomorrow morning at the Department of Commerce. The conference was called by President Harding and invitations were sent to prominent men and women to come to Washington to talk over with administration officials the unemployment situation. Secretary of Commerce Hoover will be the permanent chairman of the conference, which is expected to last about a month.

President Harding has announced he will address the conference at its opening meeting tomorrow morning. He will outline the hopes of the administration toward settling the unemployment problem and will give to the conferees a suggestion of the program to be followed by the conference. It was said yesterday at the White House. The conference will be then turned over to Secretary Hoover.

It is expected that after an organization meeting tomorrow the conference will dissolve itself into committees, each with a specific part of the unemployment problem. These committees will report their findings and suggestions to the full conference for adoption.

Much Advance Work Done.

The committees, Secretary Hoover has announced, will seek co-operation from many representatives of labor, employers and civic bodies in formulation of their views. A vast amount of information bearing on unemployment and taking into account present business conditions in the United States and abroad has been prepared for the consideration of the conference. Various government agencies, including several bureaus of the Department of Labor and others in the Commerce Department, have been at work for several weeks past preparing this information, which will all be presented to the conference.

Outline of a permanent plan to combat unemployment in the future as well as to meet the present situation is one of the results said to be hoped from the conference by administration leaders. The economic advisory committee of the Department of Commerce, headed by William S. Rossetter of Rumford, N. H., has been at work for the past two weeks in formulation of statistical and other information and in preparation of agenda material for the conference. Its members will be included in the special committees appointed by the conference to deal with special subjects. What the plan of the advisory committee to meet unemployment in the future is has not been made known in advance of the first conference meeting.

The economic advisory committee is composed of the following members:

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6.)

SUBSCRIBE \$16,675 FOR ARMS MEETING

Citizens' Committee Raises
One-Half of Amount Set
for Entertainment.

With one-half of the total amount set by the citizens' committee as being necessary to defray the expenses of the District's share in the entertainment of the international visitors who will be here during the period of the conference for the discussion of the limitation of armaments already subscribed, it is felt certain by those in charge that the remainder will be raised within the next few days.

This was the expressed belief last night of the committee managing the finances for the citizens' committee, when it was announced that 102 subscriptions, for a total of \$16,675, had been received up to 5 o'clock. This total, which represents one week's effort on the part of the finance committee and its various subcommittees, is especially pleasing to those arranging for the coming event. However, Chairman Milton E. Alles of the finance committee and his assistants will renew their efforts tomorrow in their endeavor to obtain during the coming week the \$25,000 set by the committee.

Committee Divided.

As a means of facilitating the work of soliciting subscriptions, Chairman Alles has divided his committee into six groups, with a chairman at the head of each. The groups are concerning their work to the firms and individuals listed in their respective group. The chairmen of these groups have appointed various subcommittees within their groups, and in this manner the work has been systematized to a point where there will be no duplication of effort and where the best and quickest results will be obtained, according to the opinion of the finance committee.

Commissioner Cuno H. Rudolph, chairman of the citizens' committee, explains that the greater part of the money to be raised will be for decorations of the streets and for a series of magnificent electric displays. There also will be a reception to the foreign guests, but this feature of the plans has not yet been arranged.

Labor Pledges Aid.

Labor and non-labor organizations all over the United States have pledged their support of the work undertaken by the American Federation of Labor in connection with the forthcoming conference on the limitation of armaments. It was announced last night at the federation headquarters. Among the first organizations to respond to the federation's request for co-operation, it was said, was the National Women's Trade Union League. The women's committee on world disarmament, with headquarters in Washington, also has agreed to co-operate.

A number of international unions already have signified their intention of communicating with all their local unions urging them to participate in the local demonstrations. Among

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

Position on Surtaxes.

Regarding surtaxes the report said:

"Your committee recommends a reduction of the maximum surtax from 65 per cent to 33 per cent in the belief that in the near future the lower surtax will, by stimulating sales and profit taking and by making possible transactions now blocked by excessive rates, not only facilitate increased business readjustments, but actually increase the revenue. In the long run, in the opinion of your committee, the 32 per cent rate will yield more revenue than the 65 per cent rate."

Regarding the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an additional \$500,000,000 in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

BILLION-DOLLAR TAX SHRINKAGE IN YEAR DEPRESSION RESULT

Huge Loss in Revenue for
1922 From Income and
Excess Profits Returns.

STRICT ECONOMIES URGED BY FINANCE COMMITTEE

Numerous Recommendations Made
in Report Filed in Senate—Several Repeals Recommended.

A shrinkage of more than \$1,000,000,000 in income and excess profits taxes this fiscal year was reckoned upon by the Senate finance committee in revising the House tax bill with a view to raising \$3,224,000,000 in internal revenue in the twelve months ending next June 30.

This was disclosed by the majority report approved by committee republicans and made public yesterday. The estimated total of revenue under the bill is \$136,000,000 less than Treasury experts have figured would be returned this fiscal year under the present law, but is \$84,000,000 more than the revised total under the House bill.

Small Cut by Law Change.

Estimated returns this fiscal year from income and profits taxes are \$1,880,000,000 according to the report, as against approximately \$3,000,000,000 of actual collections in the fiscal year ended last June 30. Only about \$500,000,000 of this difference of \$1,120,000,000 is accounted for by changes proposed in the present law. Treasury officers and committee members explained that the remainder is charged off to shrinkage on account of business depressions, diversion of funds to tax-exempt securities and other causes.

Declaring that the \$3,224,000,000 total proposed under the revised bill was only \$52,000,000 more than the Treasury had estimated would have been raised if not wholly completed in the report said that this was "a margin of safety none too large for the fiscal year 1922, in view of the existing business depression and the uncertainty attaching to the yield of the income and profits taxes."

Retrenchment Urged.

"Your committee has acted," the report said, "on the assumption that—with the exception of the special railroad expenditures, which will be nearly if not wholly completed in the fiscal year 1922—the aggregate expenditure for the fiscal year 1922 will be substantially as large as in the fiscal year 1922. The special railroad expenditures included in the 1922 budget amount, in round figures, to \$500,000,00